UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/669
S/1995/882
23 October 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 55
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 19 October 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 17 October 1995, addressed to you by Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. CELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-32099 (E) 241095 251095

/...

ANNEX

Letter dated 17 October 1995 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the gross distortion of the realities of Cyprus by the Greek Cypriot representative, Mr. Nicos Agathocleous, at the 29th plenary meeting of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, held on 11 October 1995. In view of the absence of any Turkish Cypriot representation at the said meeting, due to the usurpation and continued monopolization of the title of "the Government of Cyprus" by the Greek Cypriot administration since 1963, I am compelled to exercise my right of reply in writing.

In his statement, the Greek Cypriot representative deliberately ignored the background to the Cyprus question, by portraying it as a question of "invasion and occupation" by Turkey, having arisen in 1974 with the onset of the Turkish intervention. This begs the question why a United Nations peace-keeping force has been stationed on the island since March 1964. The truth of the matter is that the Cyprus question and the present division of the island have not come about as a result of the so-called "invasion and occupation of Cyprus by Turkey", as alleged, but by the Greek-Greek Cypriot conspiracy and overt acts of violence during the period 1963-1974 aimed at converting a bi-communal State into a Greek Cypriot State prior to annexing the island to Greece (enOSIS). In current terminology, the joint action of Greece and the Greek Cypriots during that period was clearly an act of "ethnic cleansing", since it aimed at the complete elimination of the Turkish Cypriot community through massacre, terror, expulsion, and intimidation, in accordance with an insidious plan known as the "Akritas Plan".

The Greek Cypriot representative fails to accept the fact that, as can be seen in the following words of the late Archbishop Makarios, in his dramatic speech before the Security Council on 19 July 1974, prior to the Turkish intervention, there had been an invasion of Cyprus by Greece:

> "The coup of the Greek junta is an invasion, and from its consequences the whole people of Cyprus suffers, both Greeks and Turks. ... The Security Council should call upon the military regime of Greece to withdraw from Cyprus the Greek officers serving in the National Guard, and to put an end to its invasion of Cyprus."

Turkey responded to this grave and lawless situation by exercising her rights and obligations under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee. The Turkish intervention in Cyprus was, therefore, fully legitimate under the said Treaty, and completely justified, since it saved the Turkish Cypriots from extermination and safeguarded the bi-national independence of Cyprus.

It hardly needs to be stressed that, in the absence of a political settlement, the Turkish military presence on the island is a vital security requirement for the Turkish Cypriot people. This presence has served the cause of peace in the island in the last 21 years, as evidenced by the absence of any armed strife during this period. In the face of the possibility of the

repetition of aggression against the Turkish Cypriots by Greece and the Greek Cypriots, who have again joined forces under the so-called "joint defence doctrine" and are threatening to overrun Northern Cyprus, the maintenance of the Turkish deterrent becomes all the more critical.

It is evident from the Greek Cypriot representative's allegations on "refugees", "settlers" and the "violation of international law" that the Greek Cypriot side will exploit any issue or fabricate new ones simply to provide a smokescreen for its continued campaign of militarization coupled with its rejection of power-sharing with the Turkish Cypriots on the basis of political equality, as also envisaged in the relevant United Nations resolutions. It is clear that under no circumstances does the Greek Cypriot side intend to relinquish the title of "the Government of Cyprus" which it usurped by force of arms in December 1963. Rather than paying lip service to international law, the Greek Cypriot administration should first account for its own systematic destruction of the rule of law in Cyprus since then, which inevitably led to the present situation. In this connection, the following words of the then President of the Supreme Constitutional Court of Cyprus, the late Professor Ernst Forsthoff, are as relevant today as they were then:

> "All this happened because Makarios wanted to remove all constitutional rights from the Turkish Cypriots. From the moment Makarios started openly to deprive the Turkish Cypriots of their rights, the present events were inevitable." (Interview given to a UPI correspondent on 30 December 1963)

As for the question of displaced persons, I would like to remind the Greek Cypriot side that this issue has been fundamentally settled between the two sides through the Third Vienna Agreement, dated 2 August 1975, whereby the two sides formally agreed to exchange populations. The Agreement was implemented under United Nations supervision in September 1975, paving the way for a bi-zonal, bi-communal settlement of the Cyprus issue. Both the Agreement and its implementation are well recorded in the relevant United Nations documents (see S/11789 of 5 August 1975 and S/11789/Add.1 of 10 September 1975). Any remaining problem connected with this issue is a subject for the inter-communal talks and the Greek Cypriot side would do well to come to the negotiating table to discuss all issues concerning Cyprus, rather than generating baseless propaganda on this or other subjects thus undermining prospects for reconciliation.

It must also be stated that it is the Greek Cypriot side which, together with Greece, has always attempted to alter the demographic character of Cyprus, not only by introducing thousands of soldiers and settlers from Greece since the 1940s but also by trying to "cleanse" Cyprus of its ethnic Turkish population. At present, the Greek Cypriots continue to admit tens of thousands of immigrants and others from other countries, and as a result of its irresponsible policies, South Cyprus has become, as widely reported in the international press, a centre for money-laundering, drug and arms smuggling and other illicit activity.

It should be obvious from the above that the Greek Cypriots are among the least qualified people to talk of respect for "human rights" when successive reports of the Secretary-General and international press reports attest to the fact that during the period 1963-1974 there was a systematic campaign of ethnic

cleansing directed against the Turkish Cypriot people by the Greek Cypriot side. Today, the Greek Cypriot side wages a vicious campaign of defamation and propaganda against the Turkish Cypriots and Turkey, which is inherently racist, and an all-out inhuman embargo on the people of Northern Cyprus. In addition, by maintaining the myth of a "Turkish threat" Greece and the Greek Cypriot side are engaged in an unprecedented build-up of arms and armed forces in South Cyprus, within the context of the "joint defence doctrine" which is none other than a manifestation of the age-old irredentist dream of making Cyprus a Hellenic island, as part of creating a "Greater Greece".

I am confident that the international community, in its approach to the Cyprus issue, will duly take into account the implications of such adventurism for the process of negotiations and the peace and stability of the region.

I would be grateful if the present letter is circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr
GENERAL

A/50/674
S/1995/883
24 October 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 92
THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES OF CROATIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 24 October 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions of my Government, I am writing to you concerning item 92 of the agenda of the fiftieth regular session of the General Assembly, "The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia", to be considered by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) on 1 November 1995.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia would like to point to the following political and legal inconsistencies in regard to this issue.

The very title of this item represents a contradictio in adjecto. The general rule of international law, set out in article 42 of the Regulations Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, annexed to the Fourth Hague Convention of 1907, stipulates that "Territory is considered occupied when it is actually placed under the authority of the hostile army. The occupation extends only to the territory where such authority has been established and can be exercised". From the legal and political point of view, it is impossible for one people to commit aggression against its own territory. Since there is no aggression, there can be no occupation either (there was no invasion of one sovereign State by another).

In Slavonia, Western Srem and Krajina, the war was waged between the Serb population of the former Republic of Croatia and new Croatian authorities which openly rebelled against the state and constitutional order of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Under the Constitution, the obligation of the Army of Yugoslavia (JNA) was to protect territorial integrity and sovereignty, the same principle that Croatia now invokes under General Assembly resolution 49/43.

Unfortunately, following the coming to power of the extreme chauvinist party, the Croatian Democratic Community (HDZ), and particularly after the unilateral adoption of the Declaration of Independence, the Serbs were deprived of their constitutional status of constituent people and exposed to large-scale terror and discrimination. The Croatian authorities reinstated the state symbols and insignia of the notorious fascist puppet so-called "Independent State of Croatia" which was responsible for the genocide and deaths of hundreds of thousands of Serbs. Nevertheless, the Tudjman Government has openly referred to that fascist State as a nucleus of Croatian statehood. In his book Wastelands of Historical Realities, President Tudjman stated, inter alia, that "hegemonists and unitarists forget that the NDH (Independent State of Croatia 1941-45) was not only a 'quisling creation' and 'a fascist crime', but an expression of the historic aspirations the Croatian people towards an independent state and the realization of international factors ...".

Unfortunately, in many ways, the present day Croatian State uses the same methods - terror, genocide, ethnic cleansing - in an attempt to fulfil the goals of an out-dated, intolerant and fascist ideology. So it is not surprising that, in the interest of peace and security and in order to protect the Serb population in Krajina, the United Nations decided to place those areas under international protection. The legal status of the United Nations Protected Areas has been determined by the Vance plan which was accepted by Croatia and approved by the Security Council in its resolution 740 (1992).

The Croatian Government undertook to create conditions for the peaceful resolution of the crisis as stated by Mr. Ivan Simonovic, Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the Fourth Committee last year: "When we come before this Committee today and before the General Assembly to seek support that would promote ... a solution which will satisfy the individual and collective rights of all Croatian citizens within the framework of international law and international standards, and a solution which will hold responsible all of those who have violated them, we are not talking exclusively about national interests".

Despite the demand contained in General Assembly resolution 49/43, pursuant to which Croatia has committed itself not to use force to resolve the crisis, the international community witnessed a brutal aggression by the Croatian Government against the Serb civilian population in the United Nations Protected Areas. By resorting to the scorched earth policy, the Croatian army expelled 200,000 Serb civilians. Contrary to all norms of humanitarian law, Croatia continued to systematically pursue a genocidal policy against the remaining Serb population. According to General A. Forand, former United Nations commander of Sector South, the United Nations patrols often saw Croatian soldiers close to many places where the crimes occurred, sometimes even committing them before the Croatian officials. According to a United Nations spokesman in Belgrade, Susan Manuel, United Nations observers also visited nine locations with over 600 fresh burial mounds in former Sector South and Croatian authorities prevented the United Nations from investigating the sites.

Obviously, Croatia's attempts to portray itself as a democratic society are totally contradicted by an organized policy of genocide and ethnic cleansing against the Serbs. In addition, the Security Council, in its

resolution 1009 (1995), explicitly demanded that Croatia "... create conditions conducive to the return of those persons who have left their homes". However, contrary to that request, Croatia recently adopted a Sequester Law that effectively deprives the Serbs of their property rights, in order to legitimize illegal seizure of property of the expelled Serb population.

In connection with agenda item 92, Croatia based its actions within the Fourth Committee and the General Assembly on the principle of protection of territorial integrity and sovereignty, which were allegedly threatened by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, only to mask its own aggression and vicious genocide which it has carried out against the Krajina Serbs, who had no choice but to resort to self-defence in order to survive.

My Government wishes to point out that the support of some countries to such policy of Croatia or its tacit approval carries responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security in the region. Methods used in the establishment of a state and the consequences thereof undoubtedly determine its future role in the region. Today, the Serb population from the United Nations Protected Areas represent victims of the Croatian brutal policies, whereas tomorrow it may well be someone else.

By burying the Serbs in mass graves, Croatia cannot possibly hope to bury the history and atrocities committed by the legitimate Croatian army in the name of creating a "democratic" Croatian State.

Therefore, in view of the above, my Government strongly urges all States that in 1994 endorsed General Assembly resolution 49/43 to re-examine their position and withhold support to the Croatian initiative this year.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 92, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/675
S/1995/884
24 October 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 112
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 23 October 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The allegations contained in the letter of the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations dated 9 October 1995 addressed to you (A/50/523-S/1995/845) are not only yet another example of biased attitudes of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) concerning events in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, but also an example of direct interference into the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We wish to believe that this letter is partially the result of succumbing to pressures of extremist forces within OIC as well as to those extremists among the Muslims in and outside of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia who would like to use the momentum for the fulfilment of their personal or partial interests, to the detriment of all others, disregarding or falsifying the facts and situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

If the said letter is a result of the OIC Contact Group's attempt at spreading human tragedy from the territory of former Bosnia and Herzegovina to the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, then it is everything but a contribution to the ongoing peace process and its chances for success. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expects full awareness of individual and collective responsibility by the OIC members for their allegations or initiatives in the United Nations and, if possible, within OIC itself.

The insinuations to the effect that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is allegedly the occupier of a part of its own territory are utterly absurd. They directly encourage the advocates of war.

It is known as broadly recognized that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not only an advocate of peace but also an irreplaceable factor in the peace process. The attempts of OIC to deny this cannot in any way change these facts

nor the determination of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to continue to strive not only for an early achievement of a peace in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia but also to relentlessly persist in the safeguarding of its own independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 112, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/885
26 October 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 OCTOBER 1995 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the command of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM).

The tour of duty of the Force Commander of UNIKOM, Major-General Krishna Thapa, will end on 30 November 1995. Following the usual consultations, I wish to inform the Security Council of my intention to appoint Major-General Gian Giuseppe Santillo of Italy to the post of Force Commander of UNIKOM. Major-General Santillo is to take up his functions on 1 December 1995.

I should be grateful if you could bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

95-32414 (E) 261095 271095

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/886
26 October 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 OCTOBER 1995 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 October 1995 (S/1995/885) concerning the appointment of Major-General Gian Giuseppe Santillo of Italy to succeed Major-General Krishna Thapa as Force Commander of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), with effect from 1 December 1995, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Ibrahim A. GAMBARI
President of the Security Council

95-32421 (E) 261095 271095

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/683
S/1995/887
26 October 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 44
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 26 October 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to our earlier letters concerning repeated Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa, I have the honour to notify you of a series of such attacks that took place in the first half of October 1995.

1 October 1995

Israeli forces shelled land belonging to Kafr Tibnit, Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, Zawtar al-Gharbiyah, Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar and Arabsalim, as well as areas along the Litani river. Israeli fighters and helicopters overflew villages in the Nabatiyah area.

2 October 1995

Israeli forces shelled land belonging to Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar and Jba', as well as the Mlita hills and Jabal Safi.

3 October 1995

Israeli forces shelled land belonging to Shaqra, Tibnin, Bra'shit, Ayta al-Jabal, Haddatha and Haris.

5 October 1995

Israeli military aircraft overflew the Iqlim al-Tuffah area.

6 October 1995

Israeli forces shelled land belonging to Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, Zawtar al-Gharbiyah and Mazra'at al-Hamra, as well as areas along the Litani river towards Qa'qa'iyat al-Jisr.

7 October 1995

Israeli forces shelled land belonging to Qabrikha, Tulin, Majdal Silm, Sawwanah, Arabsalim, Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar and Jba', as well as the towns of Nabatiyah al-Fawqa, Kafr Rumman, Kafr Tibnit, Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, Zawtar al-Gharbiyah and Qa'qa'iyat al-Jisr. Israeli helicopters overflew the Nabatiyah area.

8 October 1995

In two separate phases, Israeli forces shelled land belonging to Nabatiyah al-Fawqa, Kafr Tibnit, Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, Zawtar al-Gharbiyah, Mazra'at al-Hamra, Frun, Ghanduriyah, Tulin, Qabrikha, Majdal Silm, Khirbat Silm, Bra'shit, Ayta al-Jabal, Haddatha, Yatar, Tibnin, Shaqra, Haris and Kufra, as well as areas along the Litani river.

11 October 1995

Israeli forces shelled land belonging to Jarju', Arabsalim and Ayn Bu Siwar, as well as the Mlita hills, Jabal Safi and Ayn al-Tinah. A 25-man Israeli force entered Kafr Tibnit after preparing its way with heavy shelling and strafing. It entered three unoccupied houses, fired numerous rounds inside them and wrecked their contents. It blew up three other houses and two public drinking-water tanks and then proceeded to comb the entire area.

12 October 1995

Israeli forces shelled land belonging to Kafra, Yatar, Ayta al-Jabal, Haddatha, Haris and Libbaya.

13 October 1995

Israeli forces shelled land belonging to Zibqin, Jibal al-Butm, Kafra, Yatar and Kafr Rumman. Israeli military aircraft overflew the town of Baalbek.

14 October 1995

Israeli forces shelled the hills of Ayn al-Tinah and land belonging to Majdal Silm, Qabriha, Sawwanah, Tulin, Jumayjimah, Zibqin and Jibal al-Butm.

15 October 1995

Israeli forces shelled the hills to the south of Ayn al-Tinah, land belonging to Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar and Arabsalim, and the Mlita hills and Jabal Safi. Israeli military aircraft overflew the Nabatiyah and Iqlim al-Tuffah areas, as well as the town of Ayn al-Tinah.

16 October 1995

Israeli forces shelled land belonging to Jba', Ayn Bu Siwar, Jarju', Arabsalim, the Mlita hills, Jabal Safi, Tulin, Qabriha, Sawwanah, Majdal Silm, Frun, Ghanduriyah, Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, Zawtar al-Gharbiyah and areas along the Litani river.

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns the repeated Israeli attacks that have caused enormous damage to property. It further condemns in the strongest terms the arbitrary practices against civilians. Like previous attacks, this new series constitutes blatant aggression against the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and represents another flagrant violation of international law and basic human rights.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/888
26 October 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 23 OCTOBER 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the violations of Iraqi national airspace committed by United States aircraft in order to carry out reconnaissance and cause provocation continued over the period from 1 to 10 October 1995.

1 October 1995

1. Southern region: 101 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Chabaish, Basra, Shanafiyah and Amarah.

2. At 0830 hours on 1 October 1995, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace over the southern region and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1105 hours.

2 October 1995

1. Southern region: 52 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Artawi and Chabaish.

3 October 1995

1. Northern region: 8 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Aqrah, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 80 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Basra, Qurnah, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Chabaish, Samawah, Busayyah, Salman, Jalibah and Artawi.

4 October 1995

1. Northern region: 14 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Dohuk, Irbil, Zakho, Aqrah, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 43 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Chabaish, Artawi, Shanafiyah and Rumaythah.

3. On 4 October 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace over the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0845 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 0923 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1216 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1250 hours.

5 October 1995

1. Northern region: 6 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Irbil, Amadiyah, Shaqlawah and Aqrah.

2. Southern region: 75 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Qal'at Salih, Artawi and Busayyah.

3. On 5 October 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace over the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0935 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1130 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1250 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1330 hours.

4. At 1045 hours on 5 October 1995, a hostile aircraft dropped 10 heat flares near Qasbat Talkif in Ninawa Governorate.

6 October 1995

1. Northern region: 10 sorties, flown at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Irbil, Mosul, Aqrah and Tall Afar.

2. Southern region: 84 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Basra, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Busayyah, Jalibah and Artawi.

3. At 0907 hours on 6 October 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace over the southern region and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1025 hours.

7 October 1995

1. Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Aqrah and Mosul.

2. Southern region: 80 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Artawi, Jalibah, Busayyah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Shanafiyah and Maymunah.

3. On 7 October 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace over the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0908 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1100 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1200 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1355 hours.

8 October 1995

1. Southern region: 96 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Qurnah, Chabaish, Salman, Busayyah and Artawi.

2. On 8 October 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace over the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0810 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1135 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1130 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1215 hours.

3. At 1450 hours on 8 October 1995, a hostile formation of two aircraft broke the sound barrier over the town of Nasiriyah.

9 October 1995

1. Southern region: 14 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah.

2. On 9 October 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace over the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0950 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1111 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1245 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1325 hours.

10 October 1995

1. Northern region: 18 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Zakho, Amadiyah, Ayn Zalah, Mosul, Aqrah and north Irbil.

2. Southern region: 53 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes over Artawi, Jalibah, Busayyah, Chabaish, Nasiriyah, Salman, Shanafiyah, Ushbayjah, Qurnah and Khidr.

3. On 10 October 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace over the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0928 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1122 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1225 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1425 hours.

4. At 1236 hours on 10 October 1995, a hostile formation dropped 10 heat flares 25 kilometres south of the region of Dohuk and three kilometres south of the Saddam Dam lake in Ninawa Governorate.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/688
S/1995/889
26 October 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 55
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 25 October 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey's military Air Force, which were recorded today as follows:

At 1026 hours, two aircraft of the Turkish Air Force entered the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia at point DOREN without permission and violated the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus at an altitude of under 1,000 feet, leaving at 1056. On the same day, from 1133 to 1214 hours, a formation of two Turkish Air Force fighter planes violated the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus again, entering the FIR of Nicosia without permission or prior notification.

On behalf of my Government, I wish to protest against these new violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, which are contrary to the Charter of the United Nations as well as the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Cyprus.

It should be noted that such unauthorized intrusions are not only contrary to the rules of international aviation, but also endanger civil aviation flights in the area.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nicos AGATHOCLEOUS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations

95-32515 (E) 261095 271095